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| 09/835,939 | 04/16/2001 | Mark Vange | CIRC022 | 5609 |

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EXAMINER

NEURAUTER, GEORGE C

| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
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2143

DATE MAILED: 08/11/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/835,939

Applicant(s)

VANGE ET AL.

Examiner

George C. Neurauter, Jr.

Art Unit

2143

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 May 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

Art Unit: 2143

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-11 are currently presented and have been examined.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 10 May 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The Applicant argues that Callaghan does not teach or suggest an intermediary computer comprising a first process that runs within a statically assigned domain and a second process that runs with a dynamically assigned domain.

Callaghan discloses:

"The shortcomings of the prior art are overcome and additional advantages are provided through the provision of a method of sharing state information. In one example, the method includes determining state information to be shared between a first domain and a second domain, and then, sharing the state information between the first domain and the second domain. The first and second domains are non-cooperating. In one example, the state information is stored within one or more cookies. In a further example, the first domain and the second domain are disjoint domains." (paragraphs 0017 and 0018)

"In accordance with the principles of the present invention, a cross-domain sharing capability is provided in which state information is shared across domains, which are non-

Art Unit: 2143

cooperating. That is, the domains have no knowledge of one another and do not directly communicate state information between one another. In one embodiment, state information associated with one or more domains is stored in at least one cookie, and that at least one cookie is then forwarded to one or more other domains. As used herein, state information includes any information that is saved for later use." (paragraph 0043)

"One of the building blocks of the proxy server includes having the proxy server add state information that it has for one domain (e.g., lotus.com) to a request, received from a browser, for a server within another domain (e.g., ibm.com). From the perspective of the server receiving the request, it will look as if the state information came from the browser, even though the receiving server is within a disjoint domain from the domain that provided the state information." (paragraph 0050)

"In addition to the above techniques, the present invention provides for a technique in which the proxy server can cause state information previously saved by the browser for one range of URLs (e.g., "http://stored.cookie.com/") to be subsequently saved by the browser for one or more other range of URLs (e.g., a URL with a tail of ".ibm.com" or ".us.gov")." (paragraph 0073)

Art Unit: 2143

In view of the above disclosures within Callaghan and the disclosures cited in the previous Office Action, Callaghan does disclose a intermediary computer or "proxy server" containing a process in a statically assigned domain or "stored.cookie.com" and a process in a dynamically assigned domain or any domain received by a client such as "ibm.com", wherein both domains are separate and distinct from one another.

Further, the claims do not specifically define how the domains are statically or dynamically assigned and how the assignment method is accomplished. Therefore, a nominal recitation of a statically assigned domain and a dynamically assigned domain do not introduce any associated functionality into the claim and the Examiner is forced to interpret the independent claim wherein the intermediary computer simply operates processes in two separate and distinct domains. Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

The Applicant also argues that Callaghan does not teach converting the state information into a parameter and communicating the parameter to the second process. The Examiner

Art Unit: 2143

does not agree. In view of the above disclosures and the disclosures of Callaghan provided in the previous Office Action, Callaghan does disclose converting the state information into a parameter and communicating the parameter to the second process, which then forwards the parameter in a cookie within the statically assigned domain.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by US Patent Application Publication 2002/0007317 A1 to CALLAGHAN et al.

Regarding claim 1, Callaghan discloses a system for exchanging domain-specific state information with a plurality of user agents, the system comprising:

an intermediary computer (referred to throughout the reference as "proxy server") having an interface for

Art Unit: 2143

communicating with user agents ("browsers") over a network, the intermediary computer having a first process running within a dynamically assigned domain ("new location") and a second process running within a statically assigned domain ("fixed location"). (paragraphs 0046 and 0073-0083, specifically paragraph 0075 and 0076)

Regarding claim 2, Callaghan discloses the system of claim 1 wherein the first process comprises methods for converting domain-specific state information associated with the dynamically assigned domain into a parameter and communicating the parameter to the second process. (paragraphs 0070 and 0075)

Regarding claim 3, Callaghan discloses the system of claim 1 wherein the second process includes methods for receiving domain-specific state information associated with the dynamically assigned domain as a parameter ("real_url"). (paragraphs 0070 and 0075)

Regarding claim 4, Callaghan discloses the system of claim 3 wherein the second process includes methods for receiving domain-specific state information associated with the statically assigned domain. (paragraph 0076)

Regarding claim 5, Callaghan discloses the system of claim 4 wherein the second process includes methods for combining the domain-specific state information associated with the

Art Unit: 2143

dynamically assigned domain with the domain-specific state information associated with the statically assigned domain to develop cross-domain state information. (paragraph 0085, specifically lines 1-3)

Regarding claim 6, Callaghan discloses the system of claim 5, as assumed by the Examiner as noted above, wherein the second process includes methods for storing the cross-domain state information as a cookie within the statically assigned domain in the user agent. (paragraph 0085, specifically lines 1-3)

Regarding claim 7, Callaghan discloses the system of claim 1 wherein the statically defined domain is associated with an explicit web server. (paragraph 0046, specifically "World Wide Web server")

Regarding claim 8, Callaghan discloses the system of claim 1 wherein the statically defined domain is associated with an implicit web server. (paragraphs 0106 and 0107, specifically "proxy server")

Regarding claim 9, Callaghan discloses the system of claim 8 wherein the implicit web server is implemented at the same network address as the first process. (paragraphs 0106 and 0107, specifically "proxy server")

Regarding claim 10, Callaghan discloses the system of claim 2, wherein the methods for communicating the parameter further

Art Unit: 2143

comprise methods for sending an HTTP redirect request to the user agent wherein the redirect request includes an identification of the statically assigned domain ("Location mime data"), the parameterized domain-specific state information ("one or more cookies"), and a parameter indicating the dynamically assigned domain ("real_url"). (paragraphs 0070, 0075, and 0111)

Regarding claim 11, Callaghan discloses the system of claim 2 further comprising methods within the first processes operable to read the domain-specific state information to determine based at least in part on the domain-specific state information when to communicate the domain-specific state information to the second process. (paragraph 0080)

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will

Art Unit: 2143

expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

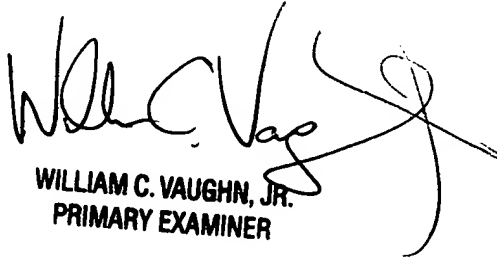
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to George C. Neurauter, Jr. whose telephone number is (571) 272-3918. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 9AM to 5:30PM Eastern.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Wiley can be reached on (571) 272-3923. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 2143

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

gcn



WILLIAM C. VAUGHN, JR.
PRIMARY EXAMINER